Agricultural.

VERMONT SHEEP AND WOOL.

A Prospect of Hotter Prices for Several Lears to Come. better adapted to the rearing of sheep and the production of wool than Vermont. This on the decline in this State, though it may decreasing about 40 years. Vermont had by

It will be seen by the above table that we had only about one-third as many sheep in 1870 as we had 30 years before. But, while the number has been so greatly reduced, there has been an improvement in quality that nearly or quite offsets the loss. The showing that one Vermont sheep was yieldng about as much wool as was produced from three, thirty years before. In 1870 the average weight of the florces of Vermont about 13 lb . The average in Vermont was five-sixths of a pound to a fle co-greater than the average for the United States. In 1850 the average yield of wool from each sheep in improved quality of thecess the country is largely indebted to the sheep breeders of Vermont. It is well known that nearly all the highest prizes for fine wood sheep at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia were awarded to the Vermont merinos.

With the prospect of higher prices for gives the following substantial reasons, an acrease of the flocks in a State so well adapted to slicep husbandry may be expected.

ed to slice phusbandry may be expected.

"Every indication of the times, and every fact that can be presented for the consideration of benners, shows that for the consing years the slice and wood industry of our country is to assume far greater proportions than in the past, and that the prices of both mutton and weed are to be such as will induce a greater interest in slice phosbandry than for some years. There are several causes for this, some of which relate more closely to our home affairs, others affecting the foreign aspect of the bratter, and therefore coming to

a somewhat indirectly. In England, during the past winter, the In England, during the past winter, the "diver rot," a disease quite unknown among the Rocks of the United States, has caused the death of hundreds of thousands of sheep, and brought a loss to the farmers which several years of the most careful breeding will not enable them to recover from. In Turkey, Persia, Rossia, India, and throughout the eastern nations generally, the prevalence of war, which has rendered it necessary for vast numbers of sheep to be slaughtered, has almost put a stop to the production of wool, so that in English markets there is really danger of a "wool familie," and prices of all grades of wool have advanced to figures quite unknown in the previous history of the quite unknown in the previous history of the sool markets at this season of the year. And the consumption of all grades of combing, delane and earpet wools, has, dur-ting the eight months last past, increased in our own country fully forty per cent, while England is demanding more of our mutton than ever before in the history of our coun-try; all of which has given sheep husbandry and wool production such an impetus as it has not before had for years. It is, in fact, a revival of one of the greatest branches of our national industry, and one which is likely to leave to it something of permanence, and be productive of lasting advantage. We base this opinion upon the following, among other facts: During the past year, the wool manufacturers of the vicinity of Boston required for their wants 52,500,000 pounds of wool more than was used by them in 1878, while the stock of domestic wool which they had on hand on the first of January list. had on hand on the first of January last, was the smallest, with one exception, for the past five years, and while it was also true that the great West and the whole interior of our country was never so completely cleared of wool on the let of January, as it was at the beginning of this year. Since last November, woolen, woolen, the state of the last November, woolen, the state of the last November of the Burdens.

George Tyler has sued the town of Newberry, claiming \$10,000 for damages sustained on the highway last fall, by falling from his load of when going down the Westgate hill, whereby he lost one arm and was otherwise injured.

ed attention to sheep husbandry, and when the keeping of sheep comes to be made a business for wool, mutton and manure, and not for wool alone, it will then become a stanot for wood alone, it will then become a sta-ble and permanent branch of farming.

One great trouble has heretofore been, that sheep farming in this country, in the Eastern States especially, has been carried on in a somewhat spasmodle fashion. Farmers have kept sheep for a few years, then with an unfavorable turn in prices, or losses on account of bad scasons, have abandoned the business for semanting thes. But we have dom our flocks have from any depleting, fa-tal, cantagious disease. This is one of the great advantages of our country as a section for she p heidandry, and ane which will cause a permanent increase in the number of sheep kept, in view of the great losses from disease abroad; and New England, more than any other section, offers the grantest facil-ities for the great increase of this industry.

Farmers are longer lived than any other class of citizens-statistics showing their avyears in Massachusetts as being 65.57 years. while the average of all other classes has been 51.15, still it is a great mistake to suppose that the rural districts are more fre from typhoid fever and other infectious diseases than are cities and large villages. The germs of typhoid fever, especially, are generated from the sewage and other filth in and around the farm-house. The sewerage of cities has been so perfected, that in this respect they have the advantage over the country, and the largest number of deaths from filth diseases is now reported from the rural The scientific investigations of the laws of health have resulted in the prolonging of human life nearly fifty per cent with portion of the population of the earth now live to the age of seventy, as three hundred years ago lived to the ago of forty-three. This may not all be attributed to a better understanding of the laws of health, as peace as well as science has had her victor these centuries; but no intelligent man can doubt but that the advance in knowledge has largely contributed to the advance in the average of human life.

One of the great drawbacks to health in the farm house is the storage of vegetables in the cellar. These, it stored in large piles in a warm cellar, will heat and give off noxious effluvium in the winter, and if left till warm weather, will become very offensive and very likely will generate disease. Vegetables for stock should be stored in barn cellars, or if these are wanting, in pite or treaches dug in dry soil, where they will mont. keep much fresher than in any cellar. Those ntended for family use may be put into the house cellur, but in this case the cellur must be kept as cool and well ventilated as possible, and cleaned out as early in the spring as | commencement of the warm term in May ble, and cleaned out as early in the spring as the weather will permit. If any one has came up in five days so that the rows could cabbagos, or turnips, or onions in his cellar i be traced.

This is always given it in a clean six-quart pail set in a box so that it cannot be builted over. After its grain has been eaten it is of-

as late as May he should understand that he exposes his family to that terrible seourge, typhoid fever. A very perfect ventilation of cellar at all seasons of the year may be effected by opening a hole into the chimney. In the large, old fashioned chimneys resting on an arch into which the ashes were shovel-There are few, if any, States in the Union ed by taking up a tile in the corner of the etter adapted to the rearing of sheep and fire place, the best ventilation possible may the production of wool than Vermont. This be secured by removing this tile permanent-industry has, however, for a long time been | ly, and letting the air of the cellar rush up chimney, as it will so long as the chimney is have revived somewhat within the past two heated. When fires are no longer necessary, years. Thirty years ago, only the three great and even before this, the cellar windows States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. may be removed, and if the cellar occupies, and more sheep, and no other State had us as it should, the whole ground plot and winmany according to its size. In 1850 five dows on all sides, the ventilation will be per-States had more; in 1870, 14 States. The feet. In any event the decayed vegetables, number of shoep kept in this State has been and all rubbish of every kind, should be removed, and the cellar whitewashed.

The privy of the farm-house is another hot bed of disease. There is no more fruitful source of gymotic discasos than a neglected deposit of human faces. The fomentation of such a deposit not only fills the air with the spores of typhoid, scarlet, and other fevers, especially when there are patients in the house sick with these diseases, but the ground for some distance around the privy becomes full of infection, the water of the well and the air number of pounds of wool was reported at of the cellar perhaps become tainted, and when only one sixth less in 1870 than in 1840, wonder is how it could have originated in an isolated farm-house. If death occurs it is considered a mystery of Providence instead average weight of the florces of Vermont of being attributed to the colpable neglect of sheep was higher. In the same year the average weight of the farmer. There is no necessity for half erage weight of flores in all the States was the fevers which occur in farm-houses. Fill up the vault of the privy daily with a few shovelsfull of dry earth or sifted coal ashes to fertilizer, and clean it out once a month, at the United States was only two pounds and least, during warm weather. The health of seven outers. For the increased weight and the family and the fertility of the farm will thus be promoted.

Water, unmixed with any drug or liquor or any foreign substance whatever, --pure water, experience has shown to be the best and safest drink for general use; yet there sto wool, for which the New England Farmer | times, especially in hot weather, when the appetite, even of the most temperate, craves something more, and health is no doubt promoted by what the appetite seems to demand, if alcoholic and other known poisons are avoided. The following receipts, perhaps, contain nothing that would be found injurious

in the quantities used:

EXEMPLE STREAM*

Three and one-half pounds nice brown sugar, one and one-half points good molasses, three quarts of boiling water, one fourth quart of tartarie acid. When cool, strain into a jug or pan, and mix with this one half ounce of essence of sussafras. Put in bottles, cork tight and keep in a cool place. For a drink put two spoonfuls of this syrup into two-third teaspoonful of soda.

CONVENIENT LEMONAGE*

Two onnees of tartaric acid, one pound of hamp sugar, lemon june or extract of hemou, one-half pint of water. When theroughly the continue until the worms are all killed.

Respersive.—The sooner this essential to the production of the best fruit is done the bester. It is seldom overdone, and too frequently entirely neighbored. Thinning increases the size and improves the quality of further and with young trees, just starting into bearing, it is a necessity.

Current's and Gausseries.—A made should be applied early in the senson; litter from the burn-yard, or "chip dirt" from the wood-yard may be used. For the "woons' too White Hellsbore, a tablespoonful of the try powder to a paliful of water, the Helleberg being scaled before going into the pair creases the size and improves the quality of the fruit, and with young trees, just starting into bearing, it is a necessity.

Current's and Gausseries.—A made the found to be a public dearly in the senson; litter from the burn-yard, or "chip dirt" from the wood-yard may be used. For the "woons' to be with the burn-yard, or "chip dirt" from the try powder to a paliful of water, the Helle berg being scaled before going into the product of a paliful of water, the Helle berg being scaled before going into the product of the product of the best fruit is done the bester. It is sellow overdone, and too frequently entirely neglected. Thinning increases the size and improves the quality of the fruit, and with young frees, just starting into bearing, it is a necessity.

Current's and Gausseries.—A made the foundation of t

Two onness of tariaric acid, one pound of riump sugar, lemon juice or extract of lemon, one-half pint of water. When thoroughly dissolved, it is ready for use. Two spoonfuls in half a glass of water and one-third tea-spoonful of soda makes a good drink.

HOP BREEK Boil a handful of hops in one quart of wa-ter, strain, and add one teaspoonful of ginger, one pint of molasses, one pallful of luke-warm water, one jenny's worth of yeast. Let it stand twenty-four bours, then skim and

Two ounces of best white Jamaica ginger root carefully brused, one ounce of cream tartar, six quarts of water; boil five minutes, then strain. To this add one pound of white sugar, sir outil the sugar is perfectly dissolved, then pour it into an earthern vessel in which are two drachms of tartaric acid, and the right of our leaves. Let it stand until it the rind of one lemon. Let it stand until it is of moderate temperature, then add a spoon-ful of yeast. Stir them well together, then bottle. In four or five days it is ready for

the beginning of this year. Since as so-vember, woolen goods have been selling as fact as they could be manufactured, a thing which has not occurred previously at the same season of the year, for many years. These and other facts will induce an increas-tioned and considered. In the item at the bad of this article is shown one of the head of this article is shown one of the causes of oppressive taxation. Many towns are similarly oppressed. Rockingham has an equally large claim to resist in the United States Court. These and other towns have claims for smaller amounts. Our State is so new that the progress of this oppression can be traced. It is certain that the pioneer settiers did not expect any one to pay the damage they might sustain in traveling their newsecount of bad scasous, have abandoned the business for something else. But we have yet to hear of an instance where a farmer has stuck to sheep husbandry as a business for a period of ten or fifteen years, who has not made money and kept his farm growing better from such a course. There is another important consideration, which, as we have repeatedly stated, gives to our country one of its greatest advantages for this line of farming, and that is, the comparative freedom our flocks have from any depicting, factors are a farmer of the risk of the traveler. The roads were made for the convenience of the people, and if this terror of unjust taxation is removed the roads will not be abandoned, but will convenience of the people of the product of the continue to improve, to satisfy the needs of communities. The idea that the farmers will have no road unless a punishment is held over them is false, and it is a disgrace to a free people to allow such a law to continue. The farmers generally make the reads and re-We have a hard country for oads. The hills pour the water into the valeys, the frosts undermine, the snow blockides, and the farmers are cursed. We must throw off this burden. In other states where this liability does not exist the roads are as good as in Vermont. If this liability is continued, heavy tolls ought to be collected from non-resident travelers to pay the insurance.

> Kill the Bugs. Now look out for the vine-hugs. They are plentier now than they were when young men were small boys. They will surely destroy the squashes, the melons and encumbers unless we destroy them. About twothirds of all the things that are said to kill them, or keep them off, will amount to nothing. Ashes moistened with kerosene, sifted on and around the vines, will do some good. Perhaps this remedy would be effectual if properly applied with sufficient frequency. Care should be taken not to use enough kerosens to kill or injure the plants. The aslice rated with it.

We put a complete quietus upon the larger Paris green, and all other bugs infesting our squashes, without distinction of race or color went the same way. In the early part of their growth. Paris green may be as safely

their growth. Paris green may be as safely applied to squash vines as to potato vines.

The recent rain gives promise of a heavy crop of grass. It is earlier than usual and the sward is thicker. Three favorable seasons in succession have prepared the meadows and pastures to yield an old fashioned supply. A brighter carpet of green has seldom covered the hills and valleys of Vermont.

A little effort is necessary to teach a calf to amore and barley ground is a good calf food, and wheat middlings come next; linseed meal mixed with either of the above, or with wheat bran, is good; corn meal is too heavy and too heating. Shelled corn, when the calf is old enough to eat it, is a much case of the calf is grain dry, but it will seen learn it. Heguning with a small quantity and

This has been a favorable spring for the germination of seeds, -not too wet, and only for a few days too dry. Corn planted at the

Hints for June Work.

Succlish Turnips may be sown this month, in drills 30 inches apart. A plenty of seed should be sown, to insure an even stand of plants—2 lbs. per acre is not too much. The and should be well manured, and thoroughly prepared—a fine tilth is especially essential to success on old ground. Thin the plants, when the second leaf appears, to at least 12 to 15 inches apart. Partial or total failure is, in many cases, to be attributed to defective thinning.

is, in many cases, to be attributed to defective thinning.

Haying.—Clover and Thuothy should be cut when in full blessom; if allowed to get ripe, the quality of the lay is not so good. Cut only as much as can be well cared for. It is often remarked that the average quality of hay is not so good as before the introduction of the moving machines, from the temptation to cut the grass faster than it can temptation to cut the grass faster than it can

cured. Sheep Shearing.—Washing sheep under the Sheep Shearing.—Washing sheep under the present system of buying wool, will perhaps be the prevailing practice. If care is taken to keep the sheep so that the wool will not be filled with dirt, it is better not to wash. Flerces should be done up with care, nicely rolled and securely tied with light twine. When it is known that a farmer puts up his wool in neat shape without any tags, etc., he will obtain the highest price. Everywhere, but especially here, "honesty is the best policy."

Ticks,-Immediately after shearing, the ticks leave the sleep for the longer weol of the lambs. The lambs thus infested should be dipped in a decetion of tobacco stems, which will destroy the ticks. Several special

which will destroy the ticks. Several special dips are in the market.

Buckwhost may be sown during this mouth, and may be made a profitable crop, especially upon newly cleaned ground where the mellowing effects off the crop are of importance. The Silver-Huil buckwheat is better than the common variety, the yield being greater, and the flour from it is whiter and of finer quality than the ordinary sort.

Orchards.—With newly planted trees it will pay to give a little time in examining their condition. If they are loose or leaning to one side, a minute spent in pressing the soil about them with the foot will often save them. A mulching, if not already given to the young trees, should be provided for the long drouth. Almost any substance that will cover the soil and protect it from the sun will do. Grafts set this spring should be looked to: and if the bud or buds grow too vigorously, pinch back into shape: in fact a graft should be treated as if it were a young tree. Cut away all shoots that come upon the rook. tree. Cut away all shoots that come upon the stock below the graft. See that the branches of the graft have plenty of room, and the growth is not interfered with by surrounding

rancies.

Francing.—June is a good time for prung.

Larger limbs may be cut away now,
wering all cuts with varnish, paint, or meltd grafting was.

Thianing Fruit - The sooner this essen

Raupherries.—The green shoots that are growing now are the ones to hear the next years fruit, the fruiting ones this season dy-ing after the berries have ripened. When the growing shoots reach 4 feet they should

be purched of. Those not required for next year are to be treated as weeds. The old canes are to be cut away after fruiting. Graps. rives one-year old set this suring cares are to be cut away after fruiting.

Grape-rises one-year old set this spring
should grow only one shoot; let it be the
strengest and best one put forth. Older
vines recently set should not be allowed to
bear this year. The young growing shoots
of old vines should be field up before they
fall over or are broken by the wind; soft
cotton twine or bast bark are the best for the
purpose.

Stranderries.—A mulch of straw, cut hay, or leaves, should be applied before the fruit begins to ripen, that the berries may be kept from the soil. The picking and packing for market requires much care and good judgment. All over-ripe berries should be excluded, as one such will be crushed and spoil the whole basket. The treatment of the bed after fraiting depends upon the method of cultivation. In any case the mulch is to be removed and the soil forked over. When the plants are kent in hills, the runners are to plants are kept in hills, the runners are to be cut off as fast as they appear. In the al-ternate system they are allowed to take root between the rows, and the old plants are removed later in the season. Runners struck in small pets of softwill be ready to plant out in Angust, and will give a good crop next year. Layer the earliest and strongest run-

ners for this purpose.

This is the time when the rake and the hoe count for so much in the success of the season's work. The weeds must be kept down. put before the line, and it should be so in the garden. A frequent use of a long and parp-toothed steel rake will save much hard hooing, and at the same time keep the soil in a better condition for the young growing

of prolonging the season of many vegetables, and should be more generally practised. By sweing beaus, peas, corn, etc., at intervals of a week or so, these valuable vegetables may be laid through the season.—American Agri-

A Good and Wholesome Harrest Drink.

As alcoholic drinks have happily long been riven from the harvest fields, there have een various drinks besides water substituted, ut scarcely any of them meeting fully the conditions sought for in the way of a whole-some, satisfying beverage. Water, even in all its purity, does not seem to quench the thirst and stimulate the body, as it produces additional perspiration and passes through the pore-almost like passing through a col-ander, leaving the system exhausted and weak; besides, a drink of cold water, when weak; besides, a drink of cold water, when suffering under a great degree of heat, is dangerous, even at times producing sudden death. Latterly in England and elsewhere a drink is prepared by mixing oatmeal with water, in the proportion of three or four ounces to a gallon of water. This is found not only to satisfy the thirst better than wa-ter, or molasses and water, even when tem-pered with vinegar or other acid, but to pro-dure additional strength of body. Oatmeal possesses a psculing arenus and acts as a stimossesses a peculiar aroma and acts as a stimpossesses a pseuliar aroma and acts as a stim-ciant to the surface of the skin so as to cause the complete digestion of the liquid. Men employed in an atmosphery of the intensest heat are much comforted with it, and be-come very fond of it. Hence it is in a meas-ure "victuals and drink," possessing only vir-tues and without any drawbacks whatever. Just now the time is here to give it a trial; and we shall be glad if at the end of the sea-son those substituting the cat-meal and wa-

How to Raise Calives.—The best food for the young calf is its mother's milk. This I let it take a day or two, generally till the milk is fit for use, milking the cow clean when it is done, and setting the milk away in a cool place. When I begin to teach it to drink, I take a portion of the first milk drawn from the cow, and put a small portion of the cream from the older milk with it while that lasts. I then put it upon the first drawn portion of new milk, without addition, for a few days, and then give it only skimmed milk. I am acquainted with the whole theory, and have had an abundant experience in the practice of feeding porridges, hay-teas; mush-How to Raise Calves. - The best food for

it. Beginning with a small quantity and gradually increasing it after a week or two or when the calf is four to six weeks old, I give'it all it will eat of these light foods, feed-ing it immediately after it has taken its milk.

fered good, pure water, which it often takes freely. The best of dry hay is always kept before the calf, but so long as it is fed milk or whey it is never fed on green food.

This is in every particular an economical method, and it has the merit of leaving the animal free to decide how much of either kind of food it will take, which is much better the theorem. kind of food it will take, which is much betset than to force it to take too much of one in order to get enough of the other. I have visited hundreds of establishments where calves were being raised, and I have never known a more successful practice than this. For winter or summer, butter or cheese dairying, it is the best.—O. O. Bliss, in Colman's Rural World.

FOR THE LADIES.

A Budget of Original Hints and Re celpts.

Farmers wives, who know so well how to conomize, may appreciate the following recipes which have been tried and found true and have opened a full by the frugal wife of a Granger : Gingerbread. - One cup hot water, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful of sods, balf cup but.

ter, tablespoonful of ginger and flour to stiff-Scattops. - One and a half cups of sugar, two eggs, one cup of sweet cream, a little

butter, two cups of sweet milk, one tenapoon

ful of sods, two of cream tartar. Mrs. Wells's Domestic Fruit Cake. - Soak lasses or sugar, with two or three kinds of spices; add two-thirds of a cup of any short. Lion. ening you may have, a teaspoonful of soda and flour enough for a stiff batter. An egg or two improves it.

Mrs. Diz's Cake. - One cup of sugar, cuemilk, a little nutmeg or lemon extract, one and one-half cups of flour with one tenspoonful of sods, two of cream tartar well rubhed or sifted in, and two oggs.

The following mode of propagating by cutings was furnished by a correspondent to the London Garden, and appears to be a useful contrivance: Those who find their pelar goniums and other cuttings to suffer from damp should try it. The damping off of cuttings usually results from applying water by pouring it on the surface of the soil, and al lowing it percolate through, but if a small pot be sunk in the middle of the box or pot containing cottings, to receive the water, moisture will be supplied where it is of the most use; the quantity can always be regulated and the cuttings are not so likely to suffer so much from an occasional overdose as they otherwise would. The mould in which they are planted should contain plenty of silver sand with good drainage.

Another mode, which has been found remarkably easy, is to take a flower pot about eight inches in diameter, invert a saucer within it large enough to rest against the sides half way down, which is better than using broken crocks or stones. This drainage s accessary where there is no bottom heat Then fill to the brim with coarse sifted sand Place the pot in a strong light and satural the sand a few hours with water. Make the cuttings from two to five inches long, retain ing more leaves in autumn than sarlier, bu stripping them off nearly to the top, and in sert them half an inch in depth, about twen ty to the pot. New buds in time will show that roots are formed, when they are to be lifted out with a teaspoon and set in small pots of rich sandy earth, avoiding clayey oil. If too many leaves are left on the co ting they will be likely to droop.

The Hubbard squash is the old standard winter squash. It yields good crops, keeps well through the winter, and is time as a veg-etable. It does not reach its best condition etable. It does not reach its best condition until early winter.

The Improved American Turban squash has come into great favor in late years. It ripens early and is good to use before ripe It is a remarkably fine eating squash and a good cropper. It keeps well into mid-winter.

A new variety of squash has been recombly developed by Mr. Aaron Low, of Essex. This is called the Essex hybrid squash, and is a cross between the Hubbard and Turban. This is very early and may be pointed as late. is a cross between the fluctuari and Lurian. This is very early and may be planted as late as the first of July. It has all the fineness of quality of the Turban, with the hard shell and keeping qualities of the Hubbard. This variety has been cultivated by Mr. Low long enough, as he claims, to have its qualities become permanently fixed.—Ploughman.

BLACK ANTS A CURE FOR CURRANT WORMS A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer finds the common black ant an efficient protection gainst the plague of current worms. He rant bushes, and enjoys an abundance of currants, while his neighbors' bushes are over-run with worms. Formerly he took pains to destroy the ant colonies, but on witnessing their attacks upon the worms he has taken pains to protect and encourage them.

Milk will keep sweet for a longer time in glass than in metal or wooden vessels.

Worms may be driven out of flower-pots by imply applying ammonia-water to the plants once a week. A weak solution may be made by putting an ounce of ammonia in a gallon of warm water.

of warm water.

Andre Leroy of Angiers, France, is the largest cultivator of roses in the world. He grows 1000 varieties of every conceivable kind, and shade of color, having obtained to be be belighers.

Find, and shade of color, having obtained many new sorts by hybridizery.

Plant a few seeds of the sunflower near the house and no datager need be apprehended from the missons arising from cess-pools, stagnant water and other offensive matter. ntagious diseases like fevers will rarely af feet the inmates of a house when this power ful absorbent of air poisons is grown near by. Besides the seeds are excellent for poultry, imparting much brilliancy to the plumage since the seeds contain a large quantity of ersetable oil.

The inoculation of cattle as a preventive of pleuro-pneumonis, which began in Australia, has been successfully infreduced on a large scale into Edinburg. Scotland. During the past three years about 5,000 cattle have been inoculated in that city and vicinity, reducing the mortality from 75 to about 5 per cent. It has been estimated by a competent authority that the loss in England from this disease was not less than 1,000,000 head of cattle in the ax years ending with 1860, and the loss in Australia a few years ago was 30 to 40 pe cent of the whole.

AMERICANS TRAVELING

will find all of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicion sale in all principal drug stores and at the London branch of the World's Dispensary, ireat Russell Street Buildings. Golden Medical Discovery is a most potent alterative or blood-cleausing skirir. It dispels all humors and cures blotches, pumples, eroptions, king's evil, or scrofula, entarged glands, swellings, internal screness, ulcers, and virulent blood poisons that, unremoved, rot out the vital machinery. Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills) are an agreeable and most clean-ing cathartic; remove offensive and acrid ac-cumulations, thereby preventing fevers and kindred affections. World's Dispensary Med-Association, proprietors, Buffalo

Five Hundred Thousand Strong In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Mailon's Cure soid. Out of the wast number of people who have used it, more than 1,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Comple, Croup, Asthma and Bronchitts yield at once; hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To these who have no used it let us say, if you have a cough, or your child the crosp, and you value life, don't fail to try it. For lame tack, side or chest, me Shilish's Forcus Plaster. Sold by H. C. Willard & Co.

A Strange People. Do you know that there are strange people in on community; we say strange, because they seem it perfet to suffer and passe their days miserably, mad so by Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Indirection Constipation and General Debuilty, when SHLIOH-VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold b H. C. Willard & Co.

We have a speedy and positive care for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache in Bill-LOH'S CATARIH HEMEDY. A manufajector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet broath. Price 50 cts. Sold by H. O. Willard & Co.

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER Going South.

We would inform our friends that we are settled in our New Store.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

To which we would intwo cops dried apple over night; in the wite your special atten-

Remember the place. third cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet Starr & Estey's New Bank Block.

MRS. T. AVERY.

INFLAMMATION AND HEM-

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

Hemorrhages. Beeding from the Now, or Ir make a water, the and controlled an elegant. Our Names Myringer of our to another and in handers of the argument and i according to become

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Catarrh, The Shirmet Sathe only specific the Dir Chinese Cure's Specialty Specialty properties of the Extract, your Nased Na cinge invalidation of the Catarrat your Nased Na cinge

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. 11 18 ing esseing and character. Use our Obstoned in extension with the Extract pt will 41 it leading, nothering and 1 a keeping out the at-Burns and Scalds. For all land and pate it is unrivaled, and should be to the every family ready for use in esse of architects. A dressing of our Olintasent will tell to issuing and prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is toos, its effect is simply wonderful

Done, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, it is the grantest known remedy: rapidly curring when other institutes have tabled.

Found's Extract Meedlessical Proper of related Obstances: best grant blue rank the Obstances to of granteness to of granteness where the removal of information in the contraction where the removal For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples, the Extract is so cleanly and effica-cious that methers who have once used at will never be without it. Our Octament is the best emotions that can be supplied.

Female Complaints. No physical

CAUTION. Pond's Extract Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and apecialities,
Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and apecialities,
Pond's Extract Toe, 81.00 and 81.75
Tellet Cream 1 of Cataria Care 75
Bentifrice 50 Plaster 1.60
Tellet Son 100 50 Newth Syringe 25
Olimbert 50 Newth Syringe 25
Olimbert 50 Newth Syringe 25
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRAOT 00,
NEW YORK AND ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

For sale by all Principles and Pancy Goods Dealers.

Order for \$1 worth, retrieve free, on receipt of \$1.25. Index lot \$1. contrast free on receipt of \$1.25. Index lot \$1. contrast free on receipt \$6.48 shipmend to \$0.41 will fill \$1. MONEY CANNOT BUY IT

For Sight is Priceless, - BUT THE -**DIAMOND SPECTACLES**



ARUNDEL TINTED SPECTACLES. The Best Thing for Weak Eyes RANGER & THOMPSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Holman Liver Pad, The greatest discovery in medical ireatment of

ABSORPTIVE MEDICINAL PLASTERS ASD ABSORBTION SALT.

HENRY C. WILLARD, Sole Agent for Windham County. IF'A Local Agent wanted in every town ... ag

For sale by

MOODY & HOWE'S General Insurance Agency, offers RELIABLE indomnity to FIRST-CLASS Sto

ATTA, HARTFORD, PROCESS S. NATIONAL, of Mariford, HOME of New York, SPENGFIELD FIRE S.M. MILTER, ROYAL of Liverpool, Sc. TRAVELERS

REAL ESTATE bought and sold, Tenements to Let, &c.

EW"Officeiu Savings Bankblock, Brattleboro, Vt.

MALCOLW MOODY.

W. S. ROWE.

Railroads.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD TRAINS LEAVE BRATTLE BORD AS FOLLOWS:

4 120 a. m. for South Vernon, Springheld, Miller's Falls, Frickburg, Hoston, and all stations on the New Lendon Northern railread. Sambay, only comments for Springheld. Mondays, starts from Millers Falls, leaving there at 5:55 a. m. 10:00 a. m., for Count, Bries B. E., Millers Falls, Frichburg, Boston, Hossas Tunnel, &c. 4:25 p. m., deamboat train for New London and also for Count, Biver B. E. Going North.

Trains arrive in Brattleboro

10 25 a. m., from New London and New York,

12 23 p. m., from New London and New York,

12 23 p. m., from Miler Falls, Howeve Tunned, Bos
16 15 p. m., from Springheid, New York, &c.

16 25 p. m., from Easten, Wercester, Howeve Tunned,

and all statement on New London Northern read, and

from Springheid, New York, &c.

New London, Conn., May 2d, 1880,

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave HELLOWS FALLS for the south converting with the Convertion 150ve line at Bratishop, as follows: Mentreal express train at 5.20 a.m.; as and accommodation, 2.15 a.m.; mail and accommodation, 2.15 a.m.; mail and accom-

rain at 10 30.

All these trains make since connection with Boston & Bang B. H., both east and wort of springfleid.

23 d. MULLIGAN, Superintendent. FITCHBURG RAILROAD

HOUSEC TUNNEL ROUTE. Boyot on Causeway Street, Boston.

as follows: FOR BOSNOR:
Leave 4.M. 4.M. A.M. F.M. F.M.
North Adams 2057 0500 1210 445
Shelburne Falls 4.45 10.57 2701 514
GreenScill 5115 645 11157 242 6160
Mitters Falls 5505 7107 11129 21-5 6170 *6:10 Ti40 12:00 0:20 1:00 *6:48 8:10 12:01 1:00 Ti00 9:00 1:01 4:45 8:15 8:02 9:20 1:01 9:11 9:42 9:00 1:045 2:01 6:45 1:15

> 50 50 25 \$6. જી

CHEVIOT MOOL ULLING ME UITS.

1

ELL

We have a choice and well-

TEAS!

We have a fine lot of Teas,

COFFEE.

We have a full line of these

SPICES.

Our Spices are warranted

Molasses.

Our stock of Molasses was

FLOUR

Is CHEAP! Call and see for We do not wish to enume-

Thanking you for past fa-

MARTIN SCOTT & SON

John C. Haynes & Co., 33 COURT STREET, BOSTON. Musical Boxes in Great Variety.

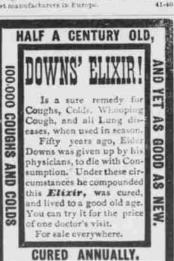
Brass Band Instruments. Violins. American Guitars, Warranted. Imported Guitars. Banjos from \$2.00 upwards.

Violin, Violoncello, Double Bass,

Banjo, Zither, and Harp Strings and Trimmings. Accordeous and Concertinas of all descriptions. American and Foreign Sheet Music, Music Books &c., &c., Wholesale and Re-

This establishment is one of the branch stores of GLAVER THISON & Co., and processes intequalited at vantages for the importation of testeum sits from the best manufacturers in Europe.

41-40



The following is the awars statement to the Snancial condition of the

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

f Buston, on the first of December, 1879. ASSETS. Stocks and Funds at market value loans and Morigage loal Estate. cal Estate...
remium Notes scented by policies
worth double the amount Named...
mount of Deferred Quarterly Premaums.

Oktatanding Remews! From ones open
policies upon which a valuation has
been made and reserved,
hormed Interest and Bests
Lash in Hanks,
Louans on Collateral. 201,119 05

LIABILITIES. Reserve at 4 per cent, in compilators with the statutes of Machachu-setts. state of Machania sette 522,017,119 ms ostributions unpaid 197,176 56 teath beeve unpaid 96,725 80 latured Endowments

\$1,879,162 06 35th Annual Report now ready for distribution ree to any address,



THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detrest, Mich.
Sold in Bratileboro by H. C. Willard & Co., and by
1951

\$72 A WEEE, \$12a day at home easily made, Costly
trongists averywhere.
Address Three & Co., Augusta, Mo

DR. N. G. WHITE'S PULMONARY ELIXIR Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma. Whooping Cough, And other Lung Affections.

9 BEST

The astonishing success of this Elixir, and the unparalleled sale, are sufficient evidence of its superiority over all other remedies of the

Lung and Throat Affections.

WE have just received a full stock of the celebrated

MABIE, TODD & BARD GOLD PENS, LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. and shall be glad to show the same to any one wishing to try RANGER & THOMPSON. them.

BABBITT & HAYES. BELLOWS FALLS, VI.,

Drugs & Medicines.

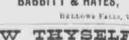
FANCY GOODS, ETC. CIGARS and CONFECTIONERY

General Fire, Life & Accident

Insurance Agents. causiling all the Oldest Piret-Clare Compact Total \$200,000,000 statt represent to.

Also, agents of the U.S. & C. and American po-

BABBITT & HAYES.





is not pustage.

Its author refers by permission, to JUR, S. FISH, president; W. I. P. INGHARIAM, vice-president; PAINE, M. D.; C. S. GAUNTT, M. D.; H. J. CET, M. D.; H. R. ELINE, M. D.; N. E. SCH, M. D.; and M. R. OCONNELL, M. D., faster the pustage of the Philadelphia Environment of Medicine and gray also Henry, A. Erssell, M. D., president as National Medical Association.



WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS. WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS SAFE LIVER NUMEY CURE
DIABETES
CHAR
SAFE BITTERS READ! Se BOORSTEELE

LIEBIC CO'S COCA BEEF TONIC



SOLD BY ALL DRUCCISTS.

PATENTS. R. H. EDDY.

No.76 State st., opposite Kilby, Boston Sinchles require in the Carrier of the con-tries. Copies of the claims of any Takes translated by establishing one notice. Assignments recorded at washington, As agrees in the United States possess-resupersor facilities for obtaining Patents as acces-taining the patentialistic of inventions.

B. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

"Iregard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and secretal practitioners with whom I have had official abercourse. CHAS, MASON, Com "raf Pateuts," law micro cannot employ a person more trust-curtly or more scapable of securing for them an early ad favorable consideration at the Pateut Office. TESTIMONIALS.

worthy or more capable of securing for them an early and favorable consideration at the l'artent Office.

EDMUND BURKE, late Com "of Patenta.

R. H. EDDY, EAG. — Dear SET: You produced for my in Issemy first patent. Blue then you have acted for and advised me to incultrate of cases, and produced many patents, releases and extensions. I have becaused many patents, releases a consistent in the patents and extensions in have becausing and washington, but I atill give you always the work of my business. In your lite, and advise after at a supply you.

Yours truly, UEORGE DRAFER.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1886. 1

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored. Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Calverwell occlerated essay on the reducal care (without modifies) of hyermatoritors or Seminal Weshiers, Irvoluntary Seminal Lesey, Imposency, Sential and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, the Jake, Communition, Enderges and The isolated by self-induligance or sexual extravagance, &c. The relebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured enthout the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of care at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every surferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

ET This better should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the hand.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

SALEM, MASS. Warranted PURE WHITE LEAD .- Well known hroughout New England as the WHITEST, FINEST

LEAD RIBBON, from 22-2 to 8 inches wide, on sels for Builders.
At lowest market price for goods of equal quality.
C. F. THOMPSON & CO., Agents.

SALEM LEAD COMPANY,

C. F. THOMPSON & CO., Apenta.

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN FOR SALE—
bargain, how Estey Cottage Organ for sale 4t a
bargain, Luquire of MARK LEVY, South Londonderry, VL, or CUDWORTH & CHILDS, Brattlebore,
VL.